MRW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1802, TRIPLE SHIET.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1868.

Mr. Johnson, 'dem.) of Md., presented a petition of the Colonization Society praying that the Postmaster eneral be authorized to enter into a contract to carry the mails to Liberia. Referred to the Com-mittee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented the petition of drafted men of New York asking to be placed on an equal footing with volunteers with regard to pen-

Mr. SUMNER also presented a number of netitions from shoe and leather manufacturers of various parts of Massachusetts praying for a reduction of

the tax. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Cameron, (rep.) of Pa., presented the reme strance of the journeymen printers of Pennsylvania against the passage of a copyright law; also the peti-Society, praying for the establishment of a republican form of government in every State. Referred to the

Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Freelinghuysen, (rep.) of N. J., presented the petition of citizens of New York and New Jersey praying for a reduction of the army and navy, and of the general expenses of the government. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Morros, (rep.) of Ind., presented the petition of the workingmen of Ohio for the passage of an eight hour law. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

merce.

AMENDMENT OF THE JUDICIARY ACT.

The bill to amend the Judiciary act of September
M, 1789, passed last evening, came over from the
House signed, and received the signature of the Pre-

dent pro term.

RELISE OF THE HEIES OF ASHEURY DICKENS.

RELISE OF THE HEIES OF ASHEURY DICKENS.

Mr. TRUMEUL, (rep.) of Ill., called up the bill for the relief of the heirs of Ashbury Dickens, making a appropriation on account of his having acted as secretary of State. Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment providing that none of the heirs who have taken part in the rebellion, nor their assignees, shall participate in the benefit of this act, which was agreed to. The bill, after some discussion, was

agreed to. The bill, after some discussion, was passed.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.
On motion of Mr. MORRILL, (rep., of Me., the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, non-concurred in by the House, and Messrs, Morrill, of Maine, Howe and Buckaiew were appointed as a committee of conference on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Morgan, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a joint resolution to carry into effect the resolution of March 2, 1867, providing for an exchange of documents. Referred to the Committee on Library.

The senate here assumed the functions of a Court of impeachment for the trial of the President.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1868. THE CHAPLAIN'S PRAYER.

In the Chaplain's prayer this morning on opening e pr-ceedings of the House the impending event in

the pr ceedings of the House the impending event in the Senate was thus referred to:—

In this great and solemn day in the history of the land draw Thou very near to all the public men to whom the destinies of the land are especially committed in this great transaction. Grant unto them especial wisdom for the special occasion, and may all the world be led to see in the issue of this great trial that righteousness prevails over all passion and prejudice and party interest; that everything here is decided on its merits as judged by the principles of eternal right; and may the land be presented as an example of one that does justice in the fear of God and with proper regard to the rights of the nation and the rights of man.

READING THE JOURNAL.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. (rep.) of Ill. asked that the

Mr. FARNSWORTH. (rep.) of Ill., asked that the reading of the journal be dispensed with; but Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., objected, remarking that he understood a bill had been rushed through yesterday without the knowledge of the House mileding to the amendment to the bill to amend the Judiciary act, taking appellate power from the Sc; reme Court in certain cases).

act, taking appellate power from the Scipeme Courism certain cases).

The following conference committees were appointed by the Speaker:—On the bill for the relief of Messrs, Greathouse and Kelley, Messrs, Farnsworth, Ferry and Johnson, of Cal.; on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, Messrs, Washburne, of Ill., Beaman and Morgan.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition of the slaves of the late George W. P. Custis, setting forth that they had labored on his Arlington estate severally from thirty-five to fifty-nine years without wages, and had frequently been promised provision on the estate for their old age, and praying Congress to grant to each of them a homestead of twenty acres out of the estate, which is now the property of the Tailed States.

Clinch, made a report, the substance of which is that \$15,000 be paid to Mrs. Anderson in trust for the ex-clusive use of Mrs. Eliza B. Anderson during her life time, the sum remaining at her death to be held in trust for her children. Mr. Coua. (rep.) of Wis., opposed the report, and stated to the House the facts of the case, from which

stated to the House the facts of the case, from which it appeared that General Clinch had left eight heirs, seven of whom were residing in the rebel States, who seven of whom were residing in the rebel States, who had been adherents of the rebel cause, and had given to Mrs. Anderson a sort of mongrei document, between an assignment and a power of attorney; that the claim was a vague and indefinite one for injuries to General Clinch's plantation in Florida in 1832 and 1833, and that there was no evidence whatever in the case that would entitle a party in court to any kind of relief; not a single paper in the case had ever been read or single paper in the case had ever been read or single paper in the case had ever been read or samined, nor any report made on the case in the minittee on Claims, of which he is a member, he claim was based not on justice but on lobbyg. It had been before Congress for a great numer of years, but had never passed either House till now; that it was taken up and sought to be assed on the merits of a distinguished general who appened to be the husband or one of those claimits.

is.

Mr. Holman had the preamble of the bill read, as notating the facts on which the bill rested, inding the point that the family of General Anderon had need of the appropriation.

Mr. BINGRAM, (rep.) of Ohio, sustained the bill, durged that the House agree to the conference port.

or triged that the house appropriation, arguing fort.

Mr. Holman justified the appropriation, arguing ist the claim was a just and equitable one, and ist twould be exceedingly ungracious on the part Congress to ignore the distinguished services of eneral Anderson. He proposed, as a compromise, at the amount be reduced to ten thousand dollars. The Speaker informed him that that could not be

Mr. Holman then suggested that the conference Mr. Holman then suggested that the conference report be rejected.
That suggestich was agreed to, and then the House, on the motion of Mr. Holman, receded from its amendment and agreed to the bil, with an amendment reducing the amount from fifteen thousand to ten thousand dollars.
Mr. Schoffeld, rep., of Pa., moved that the bill and amendment lie on the table.
The yeas and nays were ordered, but the matter passed over informally for the present.
THE IMPERCHMENT TRIAL—PRINTING THE REPORTS.
Mr. MAYSARB, (rep.) of Tenn., asked leave to offer the following resolution, which was read for information:—

Mr. SPALDING, (rep.) of Ohio, objected. It was too

Mr. SPALDING, (rep.) of Ohio, objected. It was too important a resolution to be now passed.

THE REFORTS OF THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Mr. LAFLIN, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Congressional Printer be directed to farmish five copies of the proceedings of the trial of the impeachment of the President, in book form to each member of the House the next morning after the publication in the Daily Globe, and to print and bind five thousand copies when printed for the members of the House.

onse.

FASHBURNE, (rep.: of Ill., inquired at what
the morning the focument would be printed? n the morning the focument would be printed. LAFLIN-Nine o'clock. WASHBURNE-I want it at eight o'clock-break-

Mr Maynard again asked the House to consider

Mr. Maynard again asked the House to consider his resolution.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., said he presumed the objection was made to it because the House was not prepared to commit itself by agreeing every day to attend the session of the senate.

Mr. Maynard remarked that the House could at any time modify the order.

The Spraker said that it was expected that at one o'clock a message would be senit to the House inviting its members to be present in the Senate.

Mr. Washburne, of fil., moved that the House take a recess until the message shall be received.

Mr. Maynard said that as a matter of propriety, in view of the fact that this was the gravest trial that had ever taken place, the House ought to go to the Senate to stand by the Managers who were engaged in their name prosecuting the case.

Mr. Kurne, deem, of ind., remarked that the proceedings were also in the name of the people of the United States, who could not be present in the Senate pending the trial. He moved that during the United States, who could not be prosent in the Senate pending the trial. He moved that during the United States, who could not be prosent in the Senate pending the trial. He moved that during the Senate pending the trial. He moved that during the United States, who could not be prosent in the Senate pending the trial. He moved that during the Severa, gentiemer said that the House invited the construction of the New York.

Mr. Creamer gave notice of a bill authorizing the appointment of a Financia Examiner for the styly of New York.

SELLS PASSED.

To facilitate the construction of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad, amending the charter of the Iving Fire Insurance Company; incorporating the leaving Fire Insurance Company; incorporating the New York.

The Senate gave notice of a bill authorizing the appointment of a Financia Examiner for the styly of New York.

Set MELS PASSED.

The Senate gave notice of a bill authorizing the appointment of a Financia Examiner for the styly of New York.

Mr. Parker reported favorably th

This was agreed to.
The SPEAKER appointed Mr. Washburne, of Elinois,

The SPEAKER appointed Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, to preside.

The members then formed in line, the Chairman, supported by the Clerk and the Doorkeeper, being at the head, and at faften minutes past one o'clock proceeded to the Senate chamber.

The members of the House returned to their hall at twenty minutes past five o'clock, when Mr. Washburne, as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, reported that according to the order of the House they had attended the High Court of Impeachment, accompanied by the Managers, and that the court, having received the response of the counsel of the accused, adjourned until the 23d Inst.

The House then adjourned.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Proposed Railroad in Fifth Avenue-Regulation of Competing Lines of Telegraph-Defeat of the Bill to Reduce the Freight on Milk on the Harlem Railroad-The Committee on Commerce and Navigation to Investigate the Alleged Grievances on the Williamsburg Ferries.

ALBANY, March 13, 1868.
To-day being the last on which bills can be introduced this session which shall receive cansideration finally before action shall be taken on those intro duced subsequently, a perfect shower of bills deluged the clerk's desk when the order of buliness was reached. Over eighty bills were introduced in the few minutes preceding adjournment this afternoon.

Some of these concern subjects of deep interest to New York city, as the summary given below of them will show. The bill for a railroad in Fifth avenue, introduced by Mr. Irving, took everybody by surprise.

The following bill, introduced by Mr. Younglove, looks to an adjustment of the rights of the community in the present struggle between the various competing lines of telegraph. It is entitled "An act to amend an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of telegraph companies, passed April 12

association or company owing or using or operating under lease any telegraph line wholly or partly in State, or of any foreign association or company having offices in this State, to receive all despatches offered by any individual firm or company for points at which they may have offices, or any part of their lines or conmay have offices, or any part of their lines or con-nections and to transmit and deliver the same promptly in the regular order in which they are re-ceived to their destination at an equal and impartial cost to all parties, associations or companies so offering such messages, such charges not to exceed the rates charged on messages originating with the company thus receiving the same, with the addi-tion of not more than two extra words at pro-rata rates, when transferred from one company to an-other.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition of stances of the late George W. P. Custis, setting forth that they had labored on his Arlington estate severally from thirty-five to fifty-nine years without wages, and had frequently been promised provision on the estate for their old age, and praying Congress to grant to each of them a homestead of twenty acres out of the estate, which is now the property of the United States.

Mr. Myers. (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition from three hundred employes of the morocco manufacturers in the Third district of Pennsylvania, asking that goat skins and sumac may be imported free of Constitutional Convention, asking a loan of \$100.00C for the South Georgia and Florida Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HOLMAN, dem.) of Ind., from the conference committee on the bill for the relief of Mrs. General Anderson for depredations committed in the seminole war on the property of her father, General Clinch, made a report, the substance of which is that \$15,000 be paid to Mrs. Anderson in trust for the extended to the Contact of the property of the pro

THE WILE PRESENT OFFICEN. The Committee on Railroads reported adversely to the bill to reduce the rates for freight on milk on the Harlem Railroad, and as a minority report was submitted in favor of the bill a lively little contest ensued on the foor of the House this morn-ing. It ended, however, with the adoption of the majority report, and many have drawn the

of the majority report, and many have drawn the inference that Commodore Vanderbilt proved too strong a man against the friends of the measure.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRIES.

A resolution was adopted to-day authorizing the Committee on Commerce and Navigation to proceed to New York to take testimony regarding the alleged grievances on the Williamsburg ferries. A similar committee last year returned without remedying any of the evils complained of. The present committee has an opportunity of improving upon the example of their prodecessors. Such tuvestigations always arr suspected of a "striking" character. The committee should see Such investigations always are suspected of a "striking" character. The committee should see to it that they correct the general impression in this respect so far as they are concerned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, March 13, 1868. Nearly the entire morning session was consumed in discussion on the oils abolishing the Contracting Board, but without any definite result being reached. They were made a special order for next Tuesday

Authorizing the Syracuse Board of Education to transfer certain property; relative to the offices of Recorder, Chamberlain Assessor and City Attorney of Troy; incorporating the Buffalo Park; against the appointment of commissioners to examine the system and management of New York common schools—which was agreed to; amending the charter of the city of Buffalc; for the extension of Prospect Park Brooklyn; authorizing the street railroads to use each other's tracks by mutual agreement.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—A majority report for the consideration of the Senate to provide for taxing corporations and joint stock associations at the Comptroller's office. Albany.

To enable the National Safe Deposits Company to complete its organization; incorporating the Union

To enable the National Safe Deposits Company to complete its organization; incorporating the Union Safe Deposit Company; incorporating the Geneva Savings Early; establishing the status and civil rights of the issue of Seneca Indians and their white wives.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—To impose taxes upon certain laws enacted by the Legislature.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—Amending the charter of the city of Einghamton; also authorizing the appointment of commissioners to locate an asylum for insane in one of the western or southern tier of counties.

By Mr. FOLGER—Amending the charter of the Union Gold Mining Company of Colorado, also, to the corporate the Commercial Credit and Guarantee Agency Company of New York.

By Mr. Williams—To amend the Auburn School act.

By Mr. MURPHY .- For the completion of improvement of Third street. New York.

By Mr. Tweep-incorporating the Association of the Soldiers' Home, New York.

Mr. CREAMER gave notice of a bill authorizing the appointment of a Financial Examiner for the city of New York.

jection to going to the Senate from day to day, as the House might determine.

Mr. Dawss moved that to-day the members proceed to the Senate in a body.

This was agreed to.

Mr. Ross, (dem.) of Ill., inquired whether it would be in order to summon all the people of the United States to appear?

The SPEAKER replied that it would not and that the Secretary of the Senate was now at the bar of the House for the purpose of delivering a message.

The Secretary then announced that the Senate insist on the amendments to the Consultate of conference. The Secretary also announced that the Senate of the House.

Senators were now in the chamber and ready to proceed with the trial and that seats had been provided for the accommodation of members of the House.

Mr. Van Wyck, (rep.) of N. Y., offered a resolution that five thousand extra copies of the report of the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Danges, trep.) of Mich., also offered a resolution providing for the printing of five thousand extra copies of the Life Saving Commission convened at New York.

Both resolutions were referred to the Committee on Printing.

DEPARTURE FOR THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Mr. Washertars, of Ill, moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the United States and the House, the state of the Life Saving Commission convened at New York.

Both resolutions were referred to the Committee on Printing.

DEPARTURE FOR THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Mr. Washertars, of Ill, moved that the House resolution at the proper of the Whole on the state of the United State and the House, the state of the United State and the Market May and the Senate in the Metropolitan Boat Unity also for the erection of wharves and piers in the Hariem river.

By Mr. Riera-To amend the declaring that Jacob Worth was entitled to the seat now occupied by min.

The question on the adoption of the manority report was then adopted by a vote of vas 12 mays all mays seal the seat to John Raber was then adopted by a vote of vas 12 mays all mays seal the seat to John Rab

By Mr. Kiernan—To regulate the South and Hamilton ferries.

Mr. Kiernan, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reported the resolution authorizing the said committee to examine into the management of the ferries between New York and Brocklyn, with power to send for persons and papers. Also to incorporate the Metropolitan Boat Club; also for the erection of wharves and piers in the Harlem river.

By Mr. Riley—To amend the Hudson City charter.

By Mr. JCHNSON—To incorporate the Oswego Board of Trade; also relative to ordinances, contracts and street improvements in New York.

By Mr. LCUNSBURY—To amend the Registry law; also to amend the charter of the Onomdaga Trust and Deposit Company; also to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Oswego; also to cede lands located near the Brocklyn Navy Yard to the United States.

By Mr. MURPHY—To incorporate the Fulton Benefit

States.

By Mr MURPHY—To incorporate the Fulton Benevolent Association in New York; also for the construction and maintenance of certain piers in New York. BRISTOE-To amend the Rochester city charter.

charter.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PRINCE—To encourage and aid the construction of railroads.

By Mr. invino—To incorporate the Fifth Avenue Railroad Company.

By Mr. KIERNAN—To incorporate the Union Storage

Ompany.

By Mr. RIMBY—To amend the Central Park act.

By Mr. KERNAN—To fix the salaries of officers
connected with the New York Law Department.

By Mr. FREAR—Relative to aid to emigrants and
other passengers arriving in New York.

By Mr. HARTMAN—To incorporate the Teutonia
Savings Bank of New York.

By Mr. SUMNER—For a bridge over the Hudson
river at Albany and for the removal of the present
bridge at that place.

river at Albany and for the removal of the present bridge at that place.

By Mr. Hitchman—To incorporate the Arcade Underground Railroad Company.

By Mr. Trainor—For a line of stages from South Ferry to 125th street, New York; also to incorporate the Twenty-third Street Railroad Company.

By Mr. Van Brunt—To incorporate the East and North River Railroad Company.

By Mr. Campbell—To incorporate the City Trust Savings Institution of New York.

Br. Mr. Frear—To extend Lexington avenue, New York. York.

By Mr. DECKER—Relative to the sale of the Marine

By Mr. Lawrence—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to divorces.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—To incorporate the Central Crosstown Railroad Company.

A recess was then taken to half-past seven o'clock.

Evening Session.
BILLS INTRODUCED.
By Mr. TOPLIFF—To provide additional conveniences for passengers on railroads operated by steam, and to enable railroad companies to receive compensation therefor. sation therefor.

By Mr. Briston—An act in addition to the acts

By Mr. W. S. Andrews—To improve Prospect Park,
By Mr. W. S. Andrews—To improve Prospect Park,
Brooklyn; also to amend the Revised Statutes relative to divorces. Brooklyn; also to albeing the newsear states to tive to divorces.

By Mr. D. Burns-Prohibiting extra fares for the

By Mr. D. Burns—Prohibiting extra fares for the use of sleeping cars.

By Mr. Flago—To prohibit the Hudson River Railroad Company from using steam below Fifty-ninth street.

By Mr. La Bau—To incorporate the Savings and Loan Bank of New York.

By Mr. LOUNSBURY—For a railroad in Lexington avenue and other streets in New York.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES' WAR.

Mr. W. S. Andrews offered the following:—
Reselved, That the Speaker be requested to appoint a committee of three to immediately investigate the affairs of the Merchants' Union, the Adams, the American and the United States Express companies as conducted in this State, and to report to this House without delay as to what legislation, if any is necessary for the protection of the business community and the public at large, as well as the successful community and the public at large, as well as the successful for persons and papers.

Debate artising, the resolution was laid over under Debate arising, the resolution was laid over under the rule.

FORT LAFAYETTE. Mr. LAWRENCE presented a preamble and resolu-tion providing for the appointment of a special committee to examine the charges in relation to the use of Fort Lafayette during the late civil war. Laid with Jahla to be armited. on the table to be printed.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. HASBROUCK—Relative to the Walkill Valley

Street Railway.

By Mr. Skeris—To provide for the construction of a railroad in Nassau and other streets in New York.

Also to authorize the Manhattan Railway Company to construct an underground railroad if. New York.

The Assembly then adjourned to Monday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

THE ERIE RAILROAD IMBROGLIO.

Daniel Drew and His Associates Pack Up and Take Refuge in Jersey-The Business Department Transferred to a Hotel-A Long Encampment Provided for.

stockholders culminated some two weeks ago in the gigantic suit against Daniel Drew and others it was considered on all sides that the dispute would be solved in the courts, and that the litigation would be confined to this one suit. But the number of appeals which have arisen out of the first has dispelled these hopes, and how many injunctions and legal stages are to follow no one can even conjecture. Anticipating a sudden visit of the officers of the law, a regular stampede took place on Thursday morning among the officials, each one lugging off an account book, desk, drawer, or as many of the red tape docu-ments as could be grasped in the hurry portion of West street lying between Chambers and Cortlandt streets had his attention directed to the custie and confusion; but although guarantees were given that there was nothing contraband in the possession of the flying squadron he had strange misgivings as to the real object of this exodus. In fact, so complete a clearing out has not taken place since the Fentans fled from Dublin on the night of the sus-

so complete a clearing out has not taken place since the Fenians fied from Dublin on the night of the suspension of the habeas corpus.

But whither was the group tending? That was the question. The officer moved cautiously and styly along, and at fifteen minutes past two o'clock they passed into the Jersey City ferry, and having reached Jersey. City they entered Taylor's Hotel. The proprietor was cailed for; a brief conference ensued, and the company passed to an upper room of the hotel, strict orders being given as to the admission of visitors. A few were admitted, however, yesterday, and Mr. Fisk appeared to have established a regular bureau for the transaction of business. The directors appeared all in good humor, and certainly so far they have fared nothing the worse for the change. They dined and wined during the day, and patronized the hotel so liberally that at the next report of financial atlans an unusually large teem may be expected opposite the "incidentals." The matter was kept so secret that few people in Jersey City, if any at all outside the hotel, were aware of the presence of this mighty corporation. with archives, bonds and assets, the latter amounting to thousands or millions, according to different conjectures. But this part of the business has been kept a strict secret, and whatever amount is now in their possession will remain a mystery to outsiders.

Preparations are being made to transact business in the hotel till the present trobles have passed over. Till then they will remain in conscious securi-

mystery to outsiders.

Preparations are being made to transact business in the hotel till the present troubles have passed over. Till then they will remain in conscious security on the soil of Jersey, which proclaims them free, but not from the vigilance of detectives. The Jersey city and Hoboken ferries on both sides are carefully gnarded by detectives who, it is said, are promised liberal rewards if they succeed in 'bagging their game' and decoying Daniel Drew, Messrs, Gould and Fisk into the messes of the law. The refugees are aware of this ani declare their determination to "fight it out on this line," though they hesitate to add "if it takes all summer."

Orders were sent to the different departments yesterday that the office in New York is closed till further orders, and several of the subordinates called at Taylor's Hotel yesterday to receive instructions. This hotel, then, will be the headquarters till the party representing Vanderbilt, as Mr. Fisk alleges, relents or the exiles in Jersey be "starved out" in their encampment—a contingency by no means probable with the amount of funds now in their possession. Couriers were despatched to New York and the depot at the Long Dock and telegrams forwarded to the principal stations along the line announcing the new turn of affairs. A general consultation will take place to-day at the hotel, where the freight agents and superintendents will receive instructions for the regulation of their several departments. The appearance at the hotel last evening of four or five subordinates suggested a night watch, and it is quite evident that with all their vanning the beleaguered directors do not consider themselves secure even in Jersey. They have evaded the process of law in New York; but the system of explonage to which they will be subjected, night and day, while the reverse of comfortable.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution of Andreas Roesch at St. Peter, Minuesota, for the Murder of Joseph Sauer, Jr.—The Crime—Incidents of the Execution The Condemned Asserts His Innocence.

The Condemned Asserts His Innocence.

[St. Peter (Minn.) correspondence (March 6) of the St. Paul Evening Despatch.]

Our town has to-day been the scene of an excitement which I trust no one desires to see repeated. An old man between fifty and sixty years of age, named Andreas Roesch, was hanged for the murder of an innocent and promising lad of sixteen, named Joseph Sauer. The circumstances which have led to this execution are as follows:—

In the town of Lafayette, in this (Nicolett) county, about thirty miles west from St. Peter, some of the farmers have for several years been annoyed by injury done their horses while feeding on the prairie. Sometimes they would be found badly out, as if done with a scythe or an axe, and at others killed outright. Many dogs were also poisoned—some of them valuable hunting dogs.

Suspicion naturally turned upon Andreas Roesch, a native of Switzerland, who for three years past has resided on his farm in Lafayette, near the Minnesotariver, and opposite New Olin. During that time he has been considered a vicious and dangerous man, and if any of his neighbors happened to have any difficulty with him they were quite certain to have their dogs poisoned or their cattle or horses wounded by some sharp instrument. Within the year previous to his committing the crime for which he has to-day paid the penalty three horses were killed either by stabbing or cutting the throat.

In August last a horse belonging to one of Roesch's neighbors was killed, and the citizens determined to have the matter investigated. Roesch was arrested and taken before a justice of the peace for examination. The testimony was so strong against him that he was bound over for trial at the November term of court he was tried for a higher crime than that of killing a horse.

Among the witnesses at the examination before the Justice of the Peace was the lad, Joseph Sauer,

court following. But, alas for him, at that term of court he was tried for a higher crime than that of killing a horse.

Among the witnesses at the examination before the Justice of the Peace was the lad, Joseph Sauer, Jr., the son of a German who owns and lives upon a farm adjoining that of Roesch. The testimony of this boy strengthened the suspicions against Roesch, and the latter then threatened the life of the lad.

THE MURDER.

Young Sauer had acquired quite a taste for hunting by often accompanying Captain W. H. Sigler, of this place—for two or three years a resident of Lafayette—on his shooting excursions, and on the 5th of last November he left home, about one o'clock in the afternoon, to hunt prairie chickens. He passed near the house of Roesch, who watched his movements anxiously. He stopped at the corner of a field near by to adjust something about his gun, and from there proceeded across the prairie some three quarters of a mile, to a hay field belonging to Roesch. The latter, keeping his eye constantly on the boy, hurried across the prairie by a shorter route, and secreted himself where he could intercept his intended victim.

The boy, unconscious of the danger that 'awaited him, was quietly strolling along, watching for game, when Roesch suddenly sprang from his ambush upon him, wrested his gun from his hands, aad murdered him in broad daylight, by beating him on his head with his own gun. So furcus was the attack that the gun was broken in many pieces, and the boy's skin smashed in terribly.

Little did this crue, and cowardly murderer think, however, that there was a witness standing where he could see the whole proceeding. But so it was, and that witness was his own son, Andreas Roesch, Jr., a boy some eighteen or twenty years of age, who was raking hay but a short distance off. This boy, although he was the principal witness at the trial, has been reared in such ignorance and so abused and tyrannized over by his father that he appeared but little above an idict when called to the witness stand

His testimony was conflicting, and received with much doubt. He testified at one time that he himself was the murderer, but afterwards said his father told him to say so, and he was afraid to do otherwise. One thing was noticed, however, that when he told a straightforward and consistent story it always implicated his father.

After Roesch had killed the boy he carried and dragged the body nearly a mile to a slough and threw he provide the body hearly a mile to a slough and threw he provide and threw he provide and threw he provide a story and the body, the broken guin, &c. THE THAL.

Roesch was then arrested, examined before a Justice and committed for trial at the November term. The trial occupied hine days, and was closed on the 22d of November. the jury returning a verdict of guilty after being out about three hours. The prosecution was ably conducted by Charles S. Bryant, county attorney, assisted by Ladd and Barnap, and the defence by C. T. Clothier, of New Lim, and Hauscome and Wallin, of St. Peter. On Friday afternoon, November 29, the prisoner was brought into court to receive his sentence. He was a tall, powerfully built man, with such a vicious looking head and face as to hardly leave a doubt that he was an east explosed to interpreter. Charles hanged the sentence of the sentenc

mitting the crime, telling him if he would do so he would only be sent to the State Prison for a year or so and then they would both be free. But the boy since the old man's imprisonment seems to have improved, and takes and acts more independently. He admits that he killed one horse at the instance and through fear of his father, but persistently denies having killed young Sauer. Only last week the old man sent for him and tried to make him confess the crime, but the boy replied, "Father, you know you killed him; you know I didn't do it."

If any doubt existed as to the guilt of Roesch at If any doubt existed us to the guilt of Roesch at the time the verdict was rendered, I think his con-

duct since has removed all such doubts. Although the judge appointed the 7th of February as the day of execution, the Governor, upon the petition of some of our citizens for a new trial, postponed the execution to the 6th of March, but refused to grant a Accordingly Sheriff Stone proceeded to make the

Accordingly Sherif Stone proceeded to make the necessary preparations. Adjoining the jail, in the rear, he had enclosed a space about twenty feet square and sixteen feet high, his instructions being to make the execution as private as possible.

The scaffold was erected against the jail, from which the prisoner could see the workmen through the window in his cell.

Rev. Mr. Kinder, a German Lutheran minister from New Uim, was his sprittal adviser, and was with him from nine o'clock last night, and endeavered to get the prisoner to confess his crime. He refused to do so and maintained his innocence, seeming to be very angry that he should be asked to confess.

John O'Shea, jailor, and James Parker spent the night with the prisoner. He retired about ten o'clock and appeared to sleep soundly all night. He rose at seven o'clock, made his bed and ate a hearty breazfast, appearing to manifest but little anxiety at his impending fate.

No one but two ministers were admitted to his cell this morning. The whole morning was occupied in prayer, and as the hour approached he seemed to express more feeling, and at times his lamentations were bolsterous and frightful to hear. Some of his neighbors were with him last night and told him that he would certainly be put to death to-day. He said he wanted a week longer, so that he could see his son and get him to tell the truth. They told him it would make no difference if his son was here, which seemed to disappoint him very much. to-day. He said he was and get him to tell the truth. They told him it would make no difference if his son was here, which seemed to disappoint him very much.

At ten o'clock he was told he had but half an hour

Atten ocick the wait he did not care—he was ready to go. He persistently denied the seport that he had murdered three men in the Old Country, and claimed that he never did mything of the kind. He denied also

having been imprisoned in Switzerland, which is known to be a fact.

Ministers used every effort to have him confess, but he refused. He claimed to the last that his son was the murderer, and said he was sorry for him.

THE CLOSING SCANE.

At twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock Sheriff Stone entered the cell and told the prisoner his time had come. He manifested some fear, but checked it as much as possible, being desirous to maintain his firmness and thus assert his innocence. His arms and feet were then firmly pinioned and the white cap placed upon his head, and in company with his adviser he was led out to the scaffold. He ascended the scaffold with a firm step, when a prayer was offered, after which he was asked if he still maintained his innocence. His last words were, "I call God to winness I am maocent and forgive ail."

At precisely fifteen minutes before eleven the white cap was drawn, the spring touched and Rocsch was launched into eternity. He died without the movement of a miscle.

SPECIATORS—POPITAR BELIEF—CONDUCT OF HIS WIFE.

Only forty persons were admitted into the enclose.

SPECIATORS—POPULAR BELIEF—CONDUCT OF HIS WIFE.

Only forty persons were admitted into the enclosure to witness the execution. Among them was the father of the murdered boy. Between one and two hundred were outside the enclosure and on housetops, but the utmost good order prevailed. Notwithstanding his protestations of innocence every one in St. Peter believes him guilty. He expressed no hope for the future, as, indeed, his low order of intellect was hardly sufficient to comprehend the situation. He endeavored a few days ago to get his wife to assert his innocence, hoping thereby to receive pardon, but she refused. She said, when asked what she wanted done with the body, that she did not want it.

ART MATTERS.

Church's "Falls of Ningara"-American Triumphs in Europe. [From the London Post, Feb. 27.]

Just ten years ago. in the summer of 1858, Mr.

Frederick E. Church first made himself known to Europe by medns of his "Niagara Falls," a wonderful picture, which made a profound impression at the time of its exhibition and opened our eyes to the fact that a great national school of landscape art was already founded and flourishing on the other side of the Atlantic. The works of American artists have since then become frequent guests in our metropolitan exhibition rooms; but, excellent as many of them have been (and if we would remember how excellent we need only remind our readers of Bierstadt's two fine pictures noticed in these columns little more than a month ago). Mr. Church still keeps that lofty pre-eminence to which he is entitled, not only by his brilliant tal ents as an interpreter of nature, but by the untiring

ago), Mr. Church still keeps that lofty pre-eminence to which he is entitled, not only by his brilliant talents as an interpreter of nature, but by the untiring enterprise with which he seeks his subjects in all kinds of remote and difficult regions. Following next, after the first "Niagara," Mr. Church's "Heart of the Andes" at once established his reputation as one of that select few among the gifted many who may lay claim to stand in the front ranks of the highest art. Next came his "Geobergs in the Polar Sea." a magical piece of color, luminous with strange lights and subtle reflections, the result of a perilous sketching trip off the coast of Labrador; and next after this, in 1865, we had the "Cotopaxi" and "Chimborazo," two pictures unsurpassed for splendor of color, harmony of composition and delicate atmospheric erfect. Throughout all these years and with the advent of each successive picture Mr. Church's European fame has gone on increasing, and this because he kas all the qualities necessary to a great painter. He is a delicate and accurate draughtsman, a patient student of nature under her most difficult and perplexing aspects, a pure and brilliant colorist and a master of that suppreme art of composition which can never be taught and never be acquired, but which is to the painter what melody is to the musician and taste to the critic—a gift, an instinct, an inspiration.

This second "Niagara," just arrived at that London home of American art—Mr. McLean's rooms in the Haymarket—if it does not tend materially to increase Mr. Church's great reputation, will at least worthily sustain it. He has taken his subject apparently from the ground below Point Prospect, on the American side of the huge cataract known as Americans fide of the huge cataract known as Americans fide of the huge cataract known as American Fall, for the hero of his picture. The great Horse Shoe and Terrafien Tower lie back in the middle distance, occupying this time but a secondary place upon the left. Far down, beyond the plunge of th believe no other painter since Turner could have given them. This is great praise, and we intend that it should be so. It may be that Mr. Church's second "Niagara" will attract many persons less than the more gorgeous "Cotopaxi" and "Chimborazo," and surprise less than the "leeberg" picture. In color it is sober almost to a fault, and the subject is somewhat wanting in general interest; but it is rich in knowledge and power of the highest order. If, however, as a work of art the "Niagara" should need with keeper appreciation from reinters and meet with keener appreciation from painters and critics than from the general public, Mr. Church will have no reason to be dissatisfied with his success.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES. The Milwaukee Daily Wisconsin, March 5, gives an account of the arrival there, on a temporary visit, of Mr. Jeremiah Curtin, Secretary of the United States Legation at St. Petersburg, and his reception by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. The Wis-consin states that Mr. Curtin, both from his abilities as a diplomat and his relation to the government of our country, has been received with the utmost cordiality throughout Russia. He says that it would be impossible to overstate the genial kindness and friendliness which the Russians feel toward our countrymen. Mr. Curtin said that he was traveiling in southeastern Russis, at least two thousand miles from St. Petersburg, between the Biack Sea and the Caspian. As he speaks Russian readily he had occasion frequently to remark the wonderful love which exists for our country, even among the socalied savage Cossacks. He asked one Cossack farmer, "Do you know anything of America?" He repiled, "I hear it is a country beyond the great ocean." "Do you know anything of their people?" Instantly he answered, "They are relatives of ours." While speaking of the Cossack Mr. Curtin reminded us that the Cossack was not a distinct race, but they are of pure Russian blood, who live on the border to protect the frontier, and because of this duty are exempt from taxation. He says they correspond very much in character to our western border men—genial, frank, brave, impulsive, generous, really to facilit when insuited, and ready to bury the hatchet when friendship is profered. He says that they are as valuable a population in Russia as our western border from lier men are in the United States. He remarks that few Americans appreciate the civilizing and beneficial inteneous which Russia is exerting countrymen. Mr. Curtin said that he was travelling they are as valuable a population in Russia as our Western frontier men are in the United States. He remarks that few Americans appreciate the civilizing and beneficial influences which Russia is exerting upon Asia. She is constantly advancing towards China, and is subduing the savage hordes of Central Asia, and its subduing the savage hordes of Central Asia, and finally assimilating them to her population. In this respect she is not unlike the United States, which has a marvellous power to assimilate its new provinces to the character of our institutions. Mr. C. declares that the Russian indicial system is not unlike that of ours that justices of the peace, there as here, are elected by the people. In this respect the government of Russia is more democratic than that of any other in Europe. The present Czar, being a pure man, has infused a higher tone into all the judiciary of the Empire, and as a pure executive head, in an autocratic government like Russia, exerts an almost boundless influence. The judicial reform which the present Czar has established is not less notic and memorable than his political reforms; but we must close this article, which is extending too long. It is a favorite theme of ours to dilate or the future of the two mightest nations on the earth, which are becoming brothers in affection because of a feeling that their interest can never so clash as to make them enemies.

INCOME RETURNS FROM THE PRINCIPAL CITIES .-The following tables exhibit a statement of the next taxable income upon which internal revenue taxes were collected in the principal cities during 1865-66 and 1866-67:-

4,769,021 4,509,949 1,388,648 375,997 4,705,170 2,174,204

AMUSEMENTS.

Glovanni." was given last night (which, by the way, is the last night of the present brilliant season) before an immense audience. It is something singular and also gratifying to Mesers. Pike and Harrison that nearly every audience during the season has been an unprecedentedly large one. The opera was magnificently sung last night by Madame Parepantificently sung last nig PIEE's GPERA HOUSE .- Mozart's chef d'œuere, "Dog

STEINWAY HALL-MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS .- AID the seats on the floor of Steinway Hall were occu-pled by "lookers-on in Vienna" while Mrs. Kemble read last evening, as only she can read, the interest ing story of "Measure for Measure." It is amazing ing story of "Measure for Measure." It is amazing to see how readily a single volces, unassisted by any stage filusions, can reproduce the shifting seenes amidst which the multitudinous characters of Shakspeare's creation "live and move and have their being." Equally at home in tragedy and in comedy, the genius of Mrs. Kemble accomplishes what might at first seem impossible, and hear readings are as effective and memorable at the finest acting of a whole troupe of performers. To-day Mrs. Kemble will read "Macbeth," as the matine, which will commence at two o'clock, instead of three, as previously announced.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

A new drama will shortly be produced at the Gro-

The Academie des Beaux Arts has elected M. Walewski to the chair vacated by the death of M. Kastner.

A new revne, in three acts, by M. O'Squarr, is inrehearsal at the Theatre Dejazet.

On the proposition of M. Emile Augier the committee of the Societe des Auteurs Dramatiques has voted

500f. towards the cost of the proposed bust to Ponsard. A new five-act comedy, which will have the title of "L'Ecole des Grues," is in preparation by Madame

D. Rouy and M. Emanuel. The Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres ha elected le Comte Melchoir de Vogue to the place vacant since the death of the Duc de Luynes.

Wagner's music is growing in popularity. The march in "Lohengrin" was recently encored and had a narrow escape of being performed three times.

The eight first representations of "Paul Forestier" at the Comedie have produced the large sum of 45,882f. 50c. The largest amount received on one

evening was 6,587f.

Robertson's new comedy at the Prince of Wales', London, is thus spoken of:—"Play" is a less fresh and on the whole rather less homogeneous work than "Caste." It is, however, decidedly riper. While ite dialogue is not less brilliant nor its cynicism less subtle, the knowledge of human nature it displays is decidedly deeper and its analyses of motive are bolder and more successfut.

M. Victorien Sardou's comedy of "Les Vieux

Garcons" has been produced under the title of "Los Solterones" at the Teatro del Principe, Madrid, bus has not proved very successful. A French company is performing at the Teatro de Variedades.

Herr Stockhausen sang at the sixth concert of the Orchestral Association, Breslau, when the programme included Symphony in G major, Haydn; scene from "Iphigenia in Aulis," Gluck; first movement from

the "Ocean Symphony," Robinstein; Overture to the "Carnava: Romain," Berlioz, &c.
With its seventy-eighth concert the Musical Assoctation of Gera inaugurated lately the concert room, in the new Tonhalle, or music hall, a large and elegant building in the Theaterplatz. The performance commenced with Cherubini's overture to "Les Abencerages," followed by Beethoven's A major symphony; a rondo brilliant for piano and orchestra, by Hummel; scene and air from Marschner's "Hans Helling;" and the finale from Mendelssohn's unfinished opera, "Loreley." Herr W. Tschirch was the conductor.

At the Bourfes a bur esque of "Paul Forestier," en-

At the Bouries a burlesque of "Paul Forestier," entitled "Paul, Faut Rester," is in preparation. Mmes. Dupontavisse and Dambricourt, and MM. Perey. Jolly and Dumoulin will have parts.

"La Vie Parisienne" will shorly be revived at the Palais Royal, and will be followed by a new operette, by M. Offenbach to a libretto by MM. Henri Melihad and Ludovik Halevy

The Emperor and Empress have announced their intention to be present at a ball given on the 14th of March at the Opera Comique for the benealt of the Actors' Benevolent Fund.

Rossin's "Guil.aume Tell" has been performed five hundred times on the night of the five hundred times on the night of the five hundred times on the night of the five hundred ty presentation the artists of the opera gave asserenade to Rossint. The overture was played precisely at midnight by the entire orchestra, after which Paure and some of the principal vocalists sang one or two favorite morceaux. Rossint, who had just recovered from a serious indisposition, appeared and returned warm a knowledgments for the honor thus paid him. Or his appearance M. Perrin placed upon his head a golden crown of bay leaves. upon his head a golden crown of bay leaves.
It is a very curious coincidence that the day the Comedie purchased the newly acquired portrait of Moliere the receipts at the theatre amounted to the identical sum paid for the picture—viz. nearly 6,500 francs.

trancs.

Two new vaudevilles have been produced at the Theatre des Nouveautes. The first, "Un Service de Nuit," by MM. Henri Normand and Paul Avenel, is atolerably amusing trifie, showing the manner in which a husband spends the hours he tells his wife are occupied with night service as one of the Gardo National. The second is by M. Gaston Marot, and is emitted "Tout Pour un Habit." This also deals with the adventures of a husband. What French piece, indeed, does not? His wife, before going to a ball, locks up his clothes, that he may be unable to follow her. He appears, however, in his dressing gown, and is mistaken for a Persian who is expected. Other mistakes and misapprehensicus follow, and thanks to the clever acting of MM. Meryot and Terence and Madames Coraly and Montigny prove sufficiently humorous.

The fate of the remarkable opera of "Guillaume Tell" has been strange. The following particularis concerning: It are not without interest. It was reduced to three list of June, 1831, it was reduced to three acts, on the 5th of August in the same year it was reduced to two acts. During the six following years it was played in one act only, and served as a lever du videau to the ballets, which were then the great attractions at the opera. It thus ushered in Tagilion's famous ballet, "La Sylphide." On the 1th of August 1820, on the 5th of uprez. The receipts with it at this time were unprecedentedly large. Not, however, till 1856, was it restored to its original shape of four acts, The interest of the restored to the original shape of four acts, The austrian soil seems peculiarly favorable for artistic promotion by marriage. That charming singer, Franlein Lowe became princess and bore the Two new vaudevilles have been produced at the

The austrian soil seems peculiarly favorable for artistic promotion by marriage. That charming singer, Fratiein Lowe became princess and bore the name of one of the proudest houses in Austria, and the sprightly little actress Fraulein Gozmann is now the daughter-in-law of one of the first dipiomalists—of him by whom Austria is represented as the Porte. One lady still upon the stage is, so all assert, aiready the wedded wife of a count with a well known name. The charming dancer, Fraulein Blanca Lucas, is destined to become the wife of the future heir to noble estates and a right noble name. The Archdake Henry cousin to the Emperor, has just been married to a young lady of the name of Hofman. It appears that the enthusiastic applicance bestowed on M. Auber on the first night of his new opera, to noble estates and a right noble name. The Archdake Henry cousin to the Emperor, has just been
married to a young lady of the name of Hoffman. It
appears that the enthusiastic applicable bestowed on
M. Auber on the first night of his new opera,
"Premier Jour de Bonheur," was almost too much,
for the veteran composer. He said he had but one
thing to regret, and that was his great age. There
is a report that M. Auber is to be made Senator.
When Mile. Lucca made her début at St. Peteraburg as Marguerite in Gounod's "Paust," the enthuslasm she created was so great that she was called
before the curtain twenty-two times. She has since
sung in the "Africaine" and in "Don Glowann."
When singing Zerina she was encored twice in the
second aria, and the demands for a double repetition,
of a later song were so vehement that the Emperor
had to give the signal for the performance to proceed. The demands for encores continued to be so,
frequent that a public notice was issued by the
management to say she could sing her music only
twice.

Last month in the gardens of the Vatican four
hundred singers chanted a hymn by the MaestroFather Rosau, in honor of the victory of Mentana.
The pope was present and the performance attracted
an immense crowd, though admittance was only
obtained by ticket. At the conclusion of the hynn
the Pope presented Father Rosait with a gold medal
and gave a sliver one to each of the singers.

The union of the two London Italian companies,
much talked about, under the management of Mr.
Mapleson, is sure to lead to disunton. Tetjens,
Patt and Lucca in "Don Glovanni" would be a great
cast, but who is to pay for such a galaxy of nightinguies? The prestige of Costa and his band has maning
given to the Royal Italian Opera its renown. Petitcoat government in a theatre of rival donnas never
can prosper. Pedremo!

Jael has arrived in Paris after a long tour of concerts in Germany.

Jaeli has arrived in Paris after a long tour of concerts in Germany.

Mr. Boundault has, it is said, purchased the Sabloniere Hotel. Leicester square, intending to convert it into a theatre.

It is rumored that Mr. Henderson, of Liverpool, has taken the Strand theatre.

Rubinstein is expected in Paris this month. As Vienna, Munich, Prankfort, everywhere, this great planist has produced immense sensation.

Miss Menken has brought an action against Mr. R. T. Smith for alleged breach of contract to employ her at Astley's theatre.